

Amendments to the Specification

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 10 with the following **rewritten** paragraph:

-- [0018] Fig. 2 shows a schematic of the internal circuitry of the IC concerning pins 51, 53 and pin 56, with pin 56 being at a reference potential with respect to pins 51 and 53. The demodulated audio is coupled by means of transistors 30, 32 to pin 51 where de-emphasis capacitor 20 works with resistor 34 to provide the 75usec de-emphasis filter network. The signal from pin 51 is then coupled to transistor 36 and on to audio attenuator 22. Pin 51 in effect serves as a bi-directional conduit. The remainder of the chip internal circuitry shown in Fig. 2 forms no part of the present invention, and is only shown in the interest of completeness. Accordingly, except for the particular components discussed above, no further discussion of the chip internal circuitry shown in Fig. 2 will be made except as may be necessary to disclose and/or claim the present invention.--

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 18 with the following **rewritten** paragraph:

-- [0022] In order to switchably control the circuit of Figs. 3 and 4, the collector electrode of transistor 59 [56] is coupled to the base electrode of transistor 40, and the base electrode of transistor 59 [56] is coupled without bias to control terminal 58 through isolation resistor 60. In the above discussed signal coupling mode, transistor 59 [56], without bias, is an open circuit and does not affect [effect] the signal coupling circuit. However, when a positive control signal is applied to terminal 58 in order to switch the extrinsic signal "off", transistor 59 [56] is saturated and pulls the base electrode of transistor 40 nearly to ground. Transistor 40 becomes reverse biased (cutoff) and transistor 42, previously in saturation, also becomes cutoff. The effect of this signal non-coupling arrangement is three fold. Firstly, with transistor 40, being cutoff, there will no longer be a coupling of the extrinsic signal to pin 51.

Secondly, with transistor 40 being cutoff, the low source impedance presented by its emitter electrode is changed to be an open circuit.

Thirdly, the other part of the low source impedance, resistor 46, is open circuited since transistor 42, previously in saturation, loses its bias and is also switched to be in a cutoff status. Thus, in this non-signal coupling mode, the attenuation of the intrinsic signal is removed, the two impedances loading capacitor 20 and pin 51 are removed, the coupling of the extrinsic signal to pin 51 is removed, and the intrinsic signal and the de-emphasis filter network operate normally.--

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 3 with the following **rewritten** paragraph:

-- [0023] The control signal at terminal 58 [70] can be generated, e.g., by a microprocessor (not shown) in response to a front panel or remote control signal, or responsive to the insertion/removal of a front panel plug from a front panel switching input jack.--